ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 1884 LUX

ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL

President of the Astro-Meteorological Association, Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac" and [illegible] "Lunar Influence" [illegible] "Predictions" [illegible] for 1885"; former Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" [illegible]

CALENDAR.

Thursday, April [illegible]—Sun r[illegible] 1.03; sets 6.51; Saturn [illegible] tion with the Moon [illegible]
Friday 23—[illegible] Fr[illegible] orge.
Saturday 24—Easter [illegible]
Sunday 25—Easter [illegible] St. Mark.
Monday 26—Sun [illegible] 4.57, sets 6.59; moon at last [illegible] .21 morn.
Tuesday 27—V[illegible]
Wednesday [illegible] Me[illegible] aphelion.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Week ending Wednesday, April 28—A sudden change in many sections towards cold [illegible] accompanied by wind storms and unsettled weather—heavy showers of rain in the south and south west, cold rains and sleet north [illegible] wind storms in the west, northwest, and the "Lakes" and eastern coast, with very unsettled weather generally. Electrical activity and tornadoes are probable during the week.

Week ending Wednesday May 5—Opens stormy and cool—month ends rainy. May opens cold, bleak and white, with frosts in northern sections—a warm, summer like change, with corresponding rapid advance in vegetation—fine, local frosts at night.

IS THE STUDY of the weather of value? was answered recently in the affirmative by the fact that the sales of a New York Sunday newspaper fell 5,000 owing to a snowstorm on Sunday, Jan. 10th.

A SEVERE THUNDERSTORM occurred at Charleston, S. C., and vicinity on Saturday evening, March 20th.

MY THANKS are tendered Mr. J. Russell Hall, of Worcester, Mass., for a complete set of the *Bulletin* of the New England Meteorological Society.

"NO PREDICTIONS or Almanacs are watched so close as yours." is the report of a gentleman writing me recently from Vermont. It is only by watching that their efficacy is demonstrated.

MAY FORECAST.

May, as a whole, will not be a favorable month. It has a promise of too much cool to cold weather to please agriculturists and merchants eager to begin early summer business. The entry is likely to be bleak and cold, with frosts, snow and sleet flurries in Canada, the north western states, and possibly New England and Hudson river sections. This cold, white entry will damage considerably both in the north and west. The south and south west, if free from frosts, may anticipate storms, especially Texas and adjacent territory. The generally cold entry will be followed by a change for the better in several sections, but this will again lapse—between the 10th and 15th into another term of cool rains, local hail and snow falls, with severe and disastrous storms, gales and electrical disturbances. These are likely to be followed by a summer like term with decidedly hot weather in several parts of the United States and perhaps in Canada. Following this will be another cool term of bleak, backward weather, with rains, hailstorms and possibly snow furries, more like the beginning of April, than the end of May. Altogether an unpropitious month, with many severe and rapid changes of weather and temperature, the latter registering below the mean at most stations. May will end and June open summer like, hot and sultry. Tuesday, May 4th, is my general recommendation for "Arbor Day."

THE CONSTELLATIONS.

BOOTES—THE BEAR DRIVER.

As the Pleiades sink in the west, and are gradually lost to sight, apparently overtaken by the sun, the constellation Bootes, with its beautiful brilliant *Arcturus*, rises towards the meridian from the North-West. Bootes is on this meridian in June, and *Arcturus* is one of the first of "evening stars" at that period. So brilliant is he that he has been picked out without optical aid 24 minutes before sunset. Bootes is a northern constellation between Corona Borealis on the east and Cor Caroli on the west. It contains one star of the 1st, seven of the 3rd and ten of the 4th magnitude. Its mean declination North is 20°. *Arcturus* or *B*[illegible] is said by Huggins and others to be next in brilliancy to *Sirius*. Struve however gives *Vega* in Lyra the preference. It is a magnificent star, is double, A being reddish yellow, and B, of the 11th magnitude lilac colored. It has a great annual proper motion of over 1" in Right Ascension, and nearly 2" in declination. It has, in consequence moved some 2½ lines the moon's diameter since the days of Hipparchus and his first star chart. Yet it takes over 25 years for its light to reach us, and its dimensions as a sun must be inconceivable. Huggins says that *Arcturus* is approaching us at the rate of 55 miles per second. Stone, with the 12½ Greenwich object glass finds its heating power perceptible considerably greater than *Vega*. Huggins, considered its heat equal to that of *Regulus* and one half greater than that of *Sirius*. It was most interesting in 1858, when on Oct. 5th of that year it was enveloped in the tail of Donati's comet, being but 20' from the nucleus, when it flashed out its superiority vividly. It is supposed to be nearer the earth than any other star [illegible] latitudes. [illegible] with a distant companion in the head of Bootes, A of the 3rd magnitude being golden yellow, and B of the 11th magnitude, pale grey. Mu, or D B is a beautiful binary system, A, of the 3rd magnitude, being pale orange, and B of the 7th, sea green. It is a lovely object, colors distinct and strongly contrasted, and has been divided in a 2½ inch achromatic telescope. There are a number of other more or less interesting double stars in the constellation. *Arcturus* is mentioned in the Book of Job, in the verses thus paraphrased by Young.

"Canst thou the sky's benevolence restrain,
And cause the Pleiades to shine in vain?
Or, when *Orion* sparkles from his sphere,
Thaw the cold season and unbind the year?
Bid *Mazzaroth* his wonted station know,
And teach the bright *Arcturus* where to glow?"

FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Ex-Secretary A. Ross Brown writes from Sydney, N. S. W., concerning the climate of Australia as follows:—February 13th, 1886. "This is a beautiful and magnificent country, at this sunny Australia, with its luxuriant foliage and ever lasting verdure, its calm, unclouded, azure skies, a perfect paradise for astronomers—offering advantages seldom obtained elsewhere. It is impossible to convey any adequate impression of the calm serenity of a night in the southern hemisphere, its scintillating constellations only seen in their full beauty in these latitudes; and the moon, how clear and placid is her radiance as she is reflected in a track of pure silver from the immemorial sea, bearing an impression on the mind never to be forgotten. I intend inserting the following advertisement in the papers here with the hope that it will bring forward some interested in the subject.—'The undersigned, formerly secretary of the Astro-Meteorological Association of America is desirous of forming an Australian branch, persons interested will please communicate with J. Ross Brown.' I will send you a paper on the Nebular Hypothesis soon which I am at present revising."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Special Advocate Reports.

ONTARIO WEST.

The month with us has been mild and unsettled rather than stormy. Its two distinguishing features were prolonged calm periods and the heavy recurring thunder storms of the 19th and 20th, accompanied with moderate rainfall, no wind, and great display of lightning. Its opening day was cold with brilliant sunshine, and the 2nd brought with it stormy wind and snow squalls. This first brief storm period was succeeded by a mild and spring-like period, during which time the crows made their appearance and most of the snow disappeared. This fine weather was followed by frequent light snowfalls, intermixed with clear, partially clouded and cloudy weather for several days. This unsettled term was again followed by warm, hazy, sunshiny weather, ending in heavy rains bringing colder weather with snowfalls. The month ended with high wind and heavy rain showers. The month contained 17 disordered days; snow fell on 10 days and rain on 7 days. South and North winds prevailed during the month.

Amberley. RALPH BURGLASS, JR.

MINNESOTA.

The average mean temperature of Minnesota, for March is 26.8°. This is 13.7° warmer than February, and 2.6° warmer than March, 1885. The mean for the month was very near the normal in the southeastern part of the State, La Crosse reporting a mean for the month of 31.0° only 0.2° below the average of the last 14 years, and Duluth in the east, on Lake Superior, the same. As in Feb. there has been a decided uniformity in the mean between the northern and southern parts of the State. This is caused by the fact that the month has been much warmer than the average in the Red River Valley. Moorhead being 5° warmer than the average March, while as before stated the southern and southeastern sections were slightly below the mean for that month with, especially in the west, many clear, bright and mild days. All the stations, with but two exceptions, have reported zero readings on one or two days. During the first half of the month there were many calm days, but frequent rapid changes in the atmospheric pressure or weight of the air, during the latter half of the month caused much windy weather and occasional gales. The precipitation, while generally small in amount, was somewhat greater than March '85, being an average of 1.09 inches for '86 and 0.51 inches for '85. Largest amount recorded Northfield 2.06 inches. Two heavy snowstorms visited the southeastern part of the State, the first occurring on the 20th with high N. E. winds. This storm, by drifting the light snow, caused slight delay in the movement of trains on the Minnesota and Northwestern and the Southern Minnesota division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The second occurred on the 28th and 29th, and was lighter than the first. On the 19th snow fell to the depth of 6 inches at Grand Forks, but it soon disappeared. The first thunderstorms of the season were on the 17th. The ice was only partially out of the larger streams and rivers at the end of the month, and still remained solid in the lakes. Seeding of spring grain had not generally begun at the end of the month, but the conditions of the land and of the weather are of such a favorable nature that the sowing of Spring crops will probably become general during the first half of April. The month has been more favorable than usual for logging operations. On the head waters of the Mississippi, since Sept. '85, there has been a decided deficiency in the amount of rain and snowfall, and heavy rains will be needed during April and May to insure the successful arrival of the drives at the mills.

Northfield. WM. W. PAYNE,
Director State Weather Service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters should be addressed direct to my private residence, 31 ARCADE STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. For a personal reply enclose stamp.

THE TERM "CYCLE"—CYCLE OF ECLIPSE—SOLAR ECLIPSE.

[198] SIR,—1. What is meant by the term cycle? 2. What is a "cycle of eclipses"? 3. What is the solar cycle?
Montreal. A STUDENT.

1. A revolution of a certain period of time within which the same events recur regularly in the same order. 2. A period of about 6585 days, the time of the revolution of the moon's node; after the lapse of this period, eclipses recur in the same order as before, with few exceptions. 3. A period of 28 years, after which the same days of the week recur on the same days of the year.

WHAT AN EPHEMERIS IS—WHERE OBTAINED.

[199] SIR,—1. What is an "Ephemeris"? 2. Please give the best one published and where it is to be obtained.
P. J.

1. Hind defines it as an "Astronomical Almanac," and my Planetary Almanac is a good Ephemeris. An ephemeris is more properly, however, a daily tabular statement of the geocentric longitudes, latitudes and declinations of the sun, moon, planets stars or comets, any heavenly body in fact. For instance, when a comet is discovered, calculations of its positions until it is likely to become telescopically invisible are computed and published for the use of astronomers. This is an ephemeris of that comet. The word in common use is however applied most usually to such works as the Nautical Almanac, published yearly. 2. For this continent, the most complete is the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* published by the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, price $1.50. Next, the *Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris*, published by the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, price 2s. 6d., but costing here 90c or $1.00. If only the sun, moon and planetary places each day are wanted, either *Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris*, (Foulsham & Co., London) or *Zadkiel's Ephemeris* (Cousins & Co., London) price 25 cents each ,would suit.

INSPIRATION OR SCIENCE?—REMARKABLE FULFILLMENT OF FORECASTS—HOW THE ALMANAC IS STUDIED.

[200] SIR,—The cry here is "let us have more almanacs." The weather itself bears its own proof of your forecasts. A lady asked me if you were "inspired" or if not, how you know just how the weather was going to be, about as sure as the sun rising and setting. Take one instance: You say opposite April 4, 5 and 6, "Cool, fair weather, with strong winds, —showery, unsettled and mild." Sunday, 4th here was a cool day, Monday, cool and fair; Tuesday, it rained, with high wind, hail and sleet. The people unfortunately borrow and lend your almanacs. I wish they were like tooth brushes. I asked one man if he wanted one and he said that he had a medical almanac. "That," said I, "is good for medicine advertisements but not to forecast the weather." He took one, and I guess you had better send me another three dozen.
Vermont. G. D. H.

Great Flood At Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The river continued rising steadily on Friday and up to Saturday morning. The pumping engines prepared at great expense to relieve the sewers of surplus water did good service until about noon on Saturday, when a sudden rise in the river caused the water to pour along Commissioners street, where the pumps are situated, and drowned out the fires, rendering the whole apparatus useless.

ST PAUL STREET,

between McGill and St. Francois Xavier streets, where the level is very low, was soon covered, it flowing into the cellars of the stores along it, filling them, coming as high as the window sills in some cases. Carts and express waggons were brought into requisition, and such goods as were exposed to danger and had not already been ruined were removed, some to higher ground and others to the upper storeys

ON M'GILL STREET

the water came up past the St. Ann's market, which was surrounded, though the floor was not reached, and no damage was done in the inside of the building. The cellars, as well as those along Foundling and Grey Nun streets, were filled. So also were those in the blocks to the south. The Custom house stood like an islet and the clerks had to make their way out in carts and cabs. The Allan steamship office and the Harbor Commissioners' building were in the same fix. About two o'clock or a little later a slight fall took place and the water retired somewhat. But it was for a short time only. By 6 o'clock it was higher in the streets than ever. McGill was covered as far as the Albion hotel, and the water had risen and covered the sections of Wellington, William and intersecting streets.

AT POINT ST. CHARLES

the state of things was worse at night than on the city side of the canal. In Congregation, Wellington, Magdalen, Coursol, Forfar, Grand Trunk, Richardson, Patrick and other streets the water rose to height of two or three feet, according to the level. The sidewalks floated round and were used by the inhabitants as rafts to keep up communication with each other. At the Point police station there was five feet of water in the cellar, and the policemen had removed their coal to one of the cells for safe keeping. The fire station on Centre street was cut off by several feet of water. There were of course many incidents, some of them laughable, some of them sad, connected with the flood. Men and boys constructed rafts and paddled round on them; express waggons were in use as ferries and conveyed loads of waiting people, men and women, to their homes, not a few of which were partly under water. Large crowds of people collected in the affected districts and stood in groups watching the water as it slowly crept up bearing with it blocks of ice, which stranded on the street as it would ebb for a short time, only to return with greater volume within a comparatively short period.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE

of the flood was doubtless the breaking up of the ice in the reaches above the Lachine rapids. At Beauharnois on Friday night the lake ice began to move. From Vaudreuil on Saturday morning came the news that the ice was passing down taking with it wharves and buildings close to the shore. The mass with the accompanying flood, piling up on that already jammed in front of the city, continually aggravated the trouble, till the flood in Montreal exceeds anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, surpassing, it is estimated, by several feet that of the year 1861.

THE LACHINE RAPIDS ARE NIGH OBLITERATED,

so high has the river risen. The country for miles on the south side of the river is covered. From the mountain top, as far as the eye could reach nothing could be seen on the south but a vast expanse of water spreading over the country. Laprairie village must have suffered terribly, though no detailed advices have been received as to the correct character of the damage done. It is said that over the low land between that village and St. Johns the whole country is covered. The water flows over the low district south of the canal, the banks of which have heretofore formed a sort of safeguard to the section north of it. But this year, so high is the flood, that the water in the neighborhood of the sugar refinery flows over the walls into the canal itself, and then over the upper bank into William street, down which it pours. In the city itself the water extends to districts never before affected. Craig street and St. Antoine street from St. Monique street to St. Urbain street is covered. Victoria square is a lake. The low part of Vitre street in rear of the drill shed is flooded, and the cellars of the houses in the neighborhood filled. Chenneville and St. George streets are in the same position where they run into Craig street. It is impossible at the present time to form any estimate of the damage that has been done on the flooded streets. It would be easier to say who had not than who have suffered. Coming higher than was anticipated, higher than was ever before known, the water reached many houses and business places that made no preparation for such an event, and it was in these that the greatest damage occurred.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning another sudden rise took place, filling many cellars that had hitherto escaped, as far from the river as Craig street. At 11 o'clock another rise took place, and by 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon had flooded the low-lying parts of the central district of the city. The Central fire station on Craig street, was surrounded with water, and the firemen had to go in and out by a boat. The water extended along to Victoria square and up to Jurois street and even those driving in cabs did not escape without wet feet, for the carriages were immersed up to the shafts. On Bonaventure street, a little west of Victoria square, the water again made its appearance and spread along as far as the eye could reach. Notre Dame street was also submerged from a little beyond the American house to some distance past Chaboillez square. St. Antoine street was in a similar condition. McGill street was flooded up to St. Maurice street and the gallery of the Albion hotel was crowded all day by visitors, gazing with interest on the busy scene below. There were three or four feet on the ground floor of the hotel. The water was literally covered with rafts, boats and craft of all descriptions, crowded with people from Griffintown and Point St. Charles, and the venturesome carter who endeavored to drive along the side streets came into constant collision with the boats and rafts, and accidents were innumerable. The district between McGill and St. Peter streets, which lies lower than the eastern part of the business section, suffered more, and in some places the water rose to St. Sacrament street. Joe Beef's being flooded out, the most of his customers could be seen sitting at the doorsteps looking disconsolately at the waste of waters. Going eastwards towards Jacques Cartier Square where the land rises, the water did not extend so far, and people were able to go down as far as Commissioner street. The ice was not broken up nearly so much as usual, and presented the appearance of a solid sheet slightly roughened on top.

All afternoon the water continued to rise, and by six o'clock Craig street was impassable west from St. Urbain. The basement of the houses had long been flooded, but now the water rose over the side streets and the districts between St. Denis and St. Lawrence Main was soon covered, between Craig and Vitre. St. Constant and German streets were perhaps the worst, and from the houses planks had been laid to the floating sidewalks. St. Elizabeth and Sanguinet were also partially covered, and Vitre street in places resembled a chain of miniature lakes. St. Charles Borommee, St. Urbain and Cote streets were also submerged, and boats and rafts were plying here and there.

About 12 o'clock last night the water had begun to fall and continued to do so, very slowly however. At 3 o'clock this morning, at St. Ann's market the decline amounted to one foot, and on Craig street the rafts, made of portions of the sidewalk that had been loosened, were stranded. At the corner of St. Francois Xavier street the crossing was dry.

TWO DISASTROUS FIRES.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday night fire was discovered in

(*Continued on first page.*)

The Advocate

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Hotel Directory.

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This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests. Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.
NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM
accommodation [illegible] of Commercial Travellers.
First-[illegible]
MRS. MOIR, Proprietress.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Que.
[illegible]
Telephone [illegible] Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.
First-class table. Delicacies in season.
J. C. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S HOTEL,
CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.
Parties conveyed to the Lake, Wood[illegible] Chasm. Free carriage [illegible]
Telephone [illegible]
CYRELL [illegible] Prop.

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL & ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.
Centrally [illegible]
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Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
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Good Accommodation. Excellent Table. Comfortable Stabling.
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Horses and Boat Livery attached, and Guides furnished when required
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Livery attached to Hotel.
Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Hotel one Minute's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
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Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Comfortable Stabling.
First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.
T. H. PALING, Proprietor.

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First-class accommodation for travellers. Special inducements to commercial men.
CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

SALABERRY HOTEL, (Bapin's old stand)
BEAUHARNOIS.
First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
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Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the general public. First-class table with Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c. the best description at the bar. Good stabling and Shed accommodation.
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This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and has recently refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.
IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.
Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season at fishing. Conveyance to and from the river, and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.
THOMAS LEE, Proprietor.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry D. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

Revolting Convicts.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul was the scene Saturday evening last, of one of the most desperate attempts for liberty ever chronicled in Canada. In the opinion of the deputy warden, Mr. Ouimet, and the chief keeper, Mr. McCarthy, the attempt was a preconcerted affair and had been pondered over so long by the convicts that its success at the outset is not to be wondered at. It appears that exactly at 1.25 o'clock about forty [illegible] cutters working in the st[illegible] the two guards pl[illegible] They [illegible] and then [illegible] revolvers [illegible] were [illegible] by the [illegible] word, and [illegible] help or they would instantly be shot dead.

WORK IN THE STON[illegible]

as if nothi[illegible] happened and whenever [illegible] happened to enter the pl[illegible] he was seized by the revolting convicts and after his revolver had be[illegible] taken away he would be bound like the others. Six guards in the stone shed alone were bound in this manner. A [illegible] had been preconcerted [illegible] fact that almo[illegible] same moment the prisoners in [illegible] and shoemakers' shop [illegible] attacked and bound their guards.

At 4.30 the convicts working in the three above shops made a great rush for the high stone wall at the eastern side of the prison and with the aid of a high and clumsy ladder, hastily made in the stone shed, prepared to leap over it. Fortunately they were checked in this move. The deputy warden happened to be passing in that direction at the time, and seeing some convicts on the top of the wall, he called the guards, on the wall, and firing his revolver in the air, was a moment after surrounded by four guards called Chartrand, Kenny, Labelle, and V. Chartrand. He ordered them

TO FIRE AT THE CONVICTS,

who seemed most desperate. The convicts leaped back into the penitentiary, and abandoning their ladder, seized crowbars and the like, and prepared to make a desperate attempt to escape by tearing boards off the fence on the opposite side of the prison yard. Warden Laviolette, who had by this time heard of the revolt, hastily leaving his office at the front of the building, ran to quell if possible the mutiny which had by this time become well nigh general. He met the prisoners retreating towards the wooden fence and raising his arms loudly called them to order. He then endeavored to explain to them how foolhardy their action was, but all proved to no purpose. He was seized by a hundred strong arms and used as a protection by the convicts who wished to shield themselves against

THE BULLETS OF THE GUARDS

ane the eastern wall in their retreat toward the high wooden fence. They seized his revolver and illtreated him most roughly. Arrived at the fence they tried to make a breach in it but about a dozen guards who had by this time run around the penitentiary on the outside and others who were in charge of some convicts working on the penitentiary farm met the howling mob at the end of their rifles. They fired over fifteen shots through the fence and one of these pierced a convict named Corriveau in the heart. He fell to the ground, gave a great gasp and died. Another bullet struck Warden Laviolette in the hip and passing through his body found an exit through his abdomen. The unfortunate man staggered a while and weak through a great loss of blood fainted in the arms of the convicts who still hold him firmly and then the human devils shot him in the neck and wrist with the revolvers they had stolen from the guards. The ball which entered his neck came out by his mouth, fracturing his jaw in its passage in a horrible manner. He was left for dead beside Corriveau, and the convicts finding the fire on the outside of the fence too hot for them rushed back and entered the main building with the intention of finding an escape through the front. It was very fortunate that they did so, for, upon entering, they were met by Chief Keeper McCarthy, who, rifle in hand threatened to shoot down the first man who went any further. Before he could well take in the whole situation, however, [illegible] revolvers were placed on each side of his head, and he was dared

TO SHOOT [illegible] SHOOT.

The convicts [illegible] believed for a moment that th[illegible] were well on the road to fr[illegible] like a lot of madmen fr[illegible] endeavored to be[illegible] in a [illegible] iron door. They were [illegible] and as Chief Keeper McCarthy who had managed to escape from their clutches and [illegible] guards had gone around to the other side of the door and fired several shots through a small port hole, the convicts retreated into the yard and after some pourparlaying with the guards, finally all retired into their cells. In the desperate attempt the convicts made to escape at the [illegible] two convicts were wounded with bullets either from the revolvers of the guards on the walls or the rifles of the guards on the other side of the fence. One Munday got a bullet through the arm. Another convict named Holden

[illegible]

through both cheeks. At the engagement between Chief Keeper McCarthy some guards and the convicts at the iron door inside the main building, Michel Norman, convict, received a splinter from a bullet in the back. Two guards in the yard at the time of the revolt were very badly wounded. Their names are, Noel Beauparlant, whose skull was fractured with a stonecutter's hammer in the hands of a convict, and Ferdinand Chartrand who received a bullet in the leg. Leandre Mazuret stewart [illegible] bullet through both cheeks

The plot is believed to have been concocted long before the outbreak occurred.

THE RINGLEADER.

The whole plot was got up by the notorious Viau who is undergoing a five years sentence for highway robbery. He was abetted by Corriveau, Munday, Peters and others. Pe[illegible] a life convict. They seem[illegible] to be thoroughly acquainted with everything going on, not only in the prison, but outside as well. It appears that Viau, when in the penitentiary three ye[illegible] go had a quarrel with one of the guards named Gadbois, who knocked him on the head with a padlock. Ever since then Viau has been nursing his revenge against Gadbois and swore to kill him with his own hand. It is even said he got in again to effect his purpose. If Gadbois had been within reach on Saturday, he would have fared badly at the hands of Viau, who is a determined and dangerous scoundrel who would stop at nothing and possesses a great deal of influence with the convi[illegible] His plan was so well arrange[illegible] that without the [illegible] courage of the warden and the coolness of the guards, it would have succeeded. Eleven pistols had been t[illegible] from the guards and only [illegible] on hav been recovered. [illegible] has concealed the four other [illegible] refusing to return them as he [illegible] they may serve him in an [illegible] rising.

[illegible] OF POWDER

has als[illegible] appeared, and this [illegible] annoyi[illegible] authorities. There were grav[illegible] fears yesterday [illegible] Warden [illegible] Laviolette [illegible] When [illegible] had been re-establ[illegible] ed in the [illegible] penitentiary, he was removed to [illegible] prison hospital by some guard[illegible] and Dr. Pominville was immed[illegible] ately summoned. He was given [illegible] the ore his state necessitated [illegible] wounds were washed and Dr. B[illegible] was summoned from Montreal. There is little hope of his recovery as the inflammation which will probably set in is greatly to be feared. Yesterday morning the wounded gentleman was removed to his private residence. Warden Laviolette is 59 years of age. He has been six years connected with the penitentiary. He h[illegible] six children, all of wh[illegible] are married.

[illegible]

Louis Viau, the ringleader of the revolt, has been a criminal from his boyhood. He first served a long term in the reformatory. Sean[illegible] from the place [illegible] Mr. A. F[illegible] Gault's [illegible] ed, shot th[illegible] neck. For th[illegible] sentenced to [illegible] penitentiary. He has served [illegible] robbery and [illegible] the north [illegible] Court of Que[illegible] Jury. [illegible] years. [illegible] ing him [illegible] from whom [illegible] tence, tha[illegible] marking th[illegible] of him before [illegible]

Corriveau, the [illegible] killed, was serving h[illegible] tence. He [illegible] of breaking into Mr. [illegible] He first [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] imprisonm[illegible] [illegible] Peters [illegible] Sweet[illegible] His wife is confined [illegible] penitentiary.

Patrick Munday [illegible] who conveyed the burglar [illegible] from Dorais' place [illegible] Pointe secretly. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment term. Before that he served term.

Holden has been a thief [illegible] infancy, when he stole the [illegible] from his playmate. The [illegible] much over thirty, he [illegible] his eighth sentence for [illegible] burglary.

Gauthier is [illegible] described [illegible] police as [illegible] confirmed old thief who has served number[illegible] sentences.

Levesque is under [illegible] sentence of 15 years for horse stealing. He was sent up from the [illegible] Provinces.

Norman has spent [illegible] part of his life behind [illegible] bars. Only 26 years of age, and the present is his fifth term.

Elvert is undergoing [illegible] first sentence. He was con[illegible] ted last term of breaking into For[illegible] factory.

Portelance is a tough [illegible] He has been in so long that [illegible] been forgotten by the police. His term was just about over.

In the dungeon of the north wing lies the dead convict Corriveau, extended on a deal [illegible] and covered with a coarse [illegible] extreme pallor portrayed [illegible] tenance, and the jaw [illegible] firmly fixed and [illegible] of athletic build, fine and well proportioned.

The convicts did [illegible] affected by the [illegible] Throughout the w[illegible] night they kep[illegible] din, singing, [illegible] The ward occupi[illegible] prisoners was [illegible] earth as it [illegible] it.

Warden Laviol[illegible] when at the mom[illegible] of [illegible] be seen by [illegible] When [illegible] warde[illegible] to the f[illegible] the convic[illegible] break it down, [illegible] to the guards [illegible] can't [illegible] Now, [illegible] and them mind me [illegible] The [illegible] duty.

A prominent member of Quebec society, who died recently in Philadelphia, [illegible] on his death-bed that he was short in cash to a large amount in the office of the Crown Lands Department of this Province where he had been employed since 1856. Subsequent investigation proved the deficiency to be about $37,000.

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AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER XXXIX

They now passed along corridor after corridor, having curtains on brass rods here and there at regular intervals, and which seemed to be the entrances to different chambers, in lieu of doors.

Sometimes a pretty little pair of yellow satin slippers or of red heeled shoes would be lying just outside one of these curtains, and Nellie remembered to have read that this was a sign that the lady within was engaged and that even the Khedive himself did not dare to intrude upon her privacy in the face of such an intimation.

Behind some of the curtains music and singing could be heard, and in the rear of others voices raised in merriment or anger, but no weeping or other sound of sorrow came from any direction, and Elmarr, the buffoon, drew Nellie's attention to the fact and bluntly told her to make herself happy.

But our heroine made no answer, for she knew that all replies would be equally vain

At length she reached a curtain of much richer material than the others, and above which were two or three Arabic words engraved in gold, and now Elmarr took the fair captive by a hand and Osman Oglou relinquished his grasp on her arm and raised the curtain for the two to pass under, which doing our unfortunate heroine found herself the next moment in a room that was furnished as usual with carpets and heaps of cushions only, and in the presence of a most beautiful but fierce-eyed woman, who was reclining in an attitude full of unstudied grace upon a divan, whilst a little negress naked to the hips, stood behind her wielding a punkah and a fly flap in one, so that she cooled the air and dispersed the little buzzing tormentors at the same time.

The lady had evidently been smoking, for the little snakelike stem of her chibouque was still coiled around one of her shapely arms, but the pipe was out, or at all events seemed to be.

She threw down the flexible stem as she gazed upon her trembling visitor (prisoner would be the better word, perhaps), and said with lips that quivered with rage the while

"So you are come. The last time that we met was, I think, in the Cairo theatre when I sent you a note which up to this moment has been unacknowledged, whilst the first time that we ever encountered each other was upon the Choubrah road, one evening after sunset, when you were too intently admiring a ring upon a gentleman's hand, or maybe the gentleman himself, to take much heed of me. Was it not so?"

The taunting speech and the sneer wherewith it was accompanied effected two things, for they aroused the English girl's indignation while they dispelled her fears.

"The gentleman whom I was with was an old friend, a fellow-countryman and my affianced husband, for we were married this morning."

The princess's magnificent and starlike eyes actually blazed with wrath at this announcement, but the baleful light seemed to die out of them as she replied in the French tongue, which she knew that neither Elmarr nor the negress could understand, but which she herself spoke even better than did her prisoner:

"We will find you another husband, anchere, when your present one and all other Feringhee unbelievers have been driven into the sea. Know you not that the conqueror hath undisputed right to all the goods and possessions of the conquered, including his wives, his sisters, his mistresses, and in short the whole of his womankind? Such is the custom of all Eastern nations, and it has been so throughout all ages. Your countrymen should not have come to us and so have made themselves answerable to our laws. Allah knows that they came unmindful, like all the rest of unhappy Egypt's plagues, but they will be soon got rid of, whilst you will remain behind."

"Rather would I perish then. Aye, a thousand times rather would I perish with them."

"Very probably; but you will not be allowed the option. Fate has decided that we both shall belong to the same man, but on account of my rank I shall take precedence of you, and as Valide Khanoum, or head wife, be able to treat you as I please. You have a lovely white skin, I own it, but though your flesh be as snow it shall feel the sole of my slipper none the less frequently, and sometimes I will force you to eat stick."

"Oh, your highness, why do you feel this deep and terrible malignity towards me? How have I incurred it? I am unconscious of having injured you in any way," cried poor Nellie, as her courage suddenly forsook her, and tearing off her green veil she cast herself on her knees before the Egyptian, her face bathed in tears.

"I will tell you how you have incurred it. You shall know how you have injured me and why I hate you. Your baby face won from me the only man whom I ever truly loved, he who saved my life at the risk of his own. That such love was born in a moment I am aware, but Egyptians are warmer blooded than you Franks, and our race are as sudden in their loves as in their hates. I am aware, too, that he never loved me in return, but I could have made him do so in time had not you altogether monopolized his heart, and as his wife I should have gone to Europe and seen the life of its gay cities, and have been able to show my face unveiled and to win homage and admiration, as the Frankish women do, instead of being a prisoner inside the walls of a harem all my life through, which as maid, wife and widow is the Moslem woman's lot. This is how you have wronged me, and this is the reason that I hate you."

Nellie would have made some answer to this speech, but the princess was in no humor to listen to one.

Springing to her feet with the mingled vigor and grace of a tigress, she seized her lovely captive by an arm and dragged her across the room into another, and from thence to yet a third, this final chamber being supplied with an apparently strong door.

Elmarr had bounded on in front to unlock and throw open the door, so that the enraged princess had only to thrust her prisoner into the room, which she did roughly enough, for she was possessed of great strength. But not content with this she dragged her up to the window (one that, alas, was strongly secured with iron bars) and pointing out she exclaimed in accents that rage had almost converted into a shriek:

"Behold at your very feet the sea that forms the highway to your distant home, yet a pathway that you are destined never to traverse. Behold, too, lying motionless upon its waves, the English ironclads that are meet emblems of the grip that your speculators and your extortioners think that they have fixed upon the land of the Pharaohs; but nearer still to us are stone forts whose cannon, worked by patriots, will when the destined hour arrives, sink them one by one at their anchorage. When that has been accomplished another than my imbecile brother will be the supreme lord of Egypt, and I shall be his wife and you his mistress, for so hath he sworn unto me."

With these words she gave Nellie a shove that sent her reeling into a corner, and then leaving the little chamber she locked and bolted the door thereof in her rear.

CHAPTER XL.

FRANK DONELLY BEARDS THE WAR MINISTER.

Left alone in her chamber, or rather her prison cell, poor Nellie gave way unrestrainedly to her grief, and for a long while she felt as if she was positively going mad.

She had come to the very natural conclusion that her young and gallant husband had been butchered by the mob, even as others had been butchered, his faithful servant sharing his fate; thus she felt that she was widowed, indeed—friendless, and the captive of one who hated her with a fell malignity and gloated over the time when they would the wife and mistress of one man, and she (the princess) would be invested, through her higher position, with full power to persecute and torture her.

Nellie knew instinctively who that man was, for the princess had spoken so plainly that she felt that she could guess correctly.

He was Arabi Pasha, the war minister and then it came upon her like a conviction that the wicked princess, failing through marriage to obtain her daring wish of emancipation from Mohammedan thraldom, and of dazzling with her beauty the fashionable circles of Paris and London, had resolved that at all events she would be the foremost woman in her native land; and, in order to become a Khedive's wife, had conspired against her own brother.

Nellie felt, deep down in her heart, that the war minister loved her and only her, but she knew also that he loved his down-trodden country more, and she thought it probable that he would make any sacrifice or concession for its sake, take it even the form of a marriage with the present Khedive's sister and the installing her as the head of his harem.

But, on the other hand, she could not as much as hope that he would relinquish his claim over her, especially that he was now the de facto ruler of Egypt and could defy both European protest and interference.

Yet, if Providence did not especially interfere on her behalf she was convinced that she would shortly be the war minister's slave, or at best his third wife, whilst the princess, who hated her so much, would be his Valide Khanom, and as such be in a position to tyrannize over, insult and even punish her from hour to hour and from day to day as long as she lived.

Nellie pondered, mourned and fretted over all these several things whilst seated on a pile of cushions at the little crossbarred window looking out at the blue and tranquil sea, whose waves lapped the base of the wall that constituted that side of her prison cell, and upon the three enormous ironclads flying the bright Union Jack of old England, which lay some little distance off, but with steam up and the gaping mouths of her huge cannon to all appearances pointed directly at the palace.

So near were they that she could even read the great gold letters upon their prows and make them out to be the Alexandra, the Sultan and the Superb, and whilst she continued to gaze a band of music struck up aboard one of them, and the strains, mellowed by being borne across water, reached her with wondrous distinctness, but with the result of drawing another flood of tears from her eyes, for the air was "Home, Sweet Home," and of all airs, that was the one least adapted to cheer or comfort her on an occasion like the present.

So distressing, indeed, was its effect upon her over-excited nerves that she threw herself down upon the floor, buried her face in the pile of velvet, gold-embroidered cushions and pushed her fingers into her ears, so that not a single note of the well-remembered and beloved strain should reach her, and thus and there we will leave the lonely and unfortunate girl, in the throes of her mental but silent agony, in order to return to the fortunes of her husband and his faithful dependent.

* * * * *

The speech of the cavalry officer stayed the murderous hands of the mob, and it is likely that its conclusion, which was to the effect that "in the end the two Europeans would in all probability be hanged whether or no," had more weight with them than either the beginning or the middle of the harangue.

Be that as it may, however, Captain Donelly, who had been felled to the ground, was raised to his feet again, whilst Pat Monaghan was also picked up and restored to his senses by a few hearty cuffs, and then the cavalry officer called up a few infantry soldiers who were lounging about doing nothing (they had shortly before been amongst the most active of the rioters), and intrusting his two prisoners to their care, ordered them to be marched at once to the arsenal, whither he accompanied them.

Perhaps had he not done so by some mischance they would never have arrived at their destination.

They were not suffered to speak to each other on the road, and a bullet rewarded every attempt to do so. At last, however, after following exactly the same route as Nellie and the eunuch aga had done in the caleche, and after witnessing very similar sights on the way (though now cavalry officers were galloping in all directions and apparently doing their utmost to save life and restore order), they arrived at the great gates of the arsenal, where artillery soldiers stood on guard, passing whom and being conducted across a paved court to a large and barrack-like building they were admitted thereinto, and presently found themselves in a bare, black looking room, as destitute of furniture as an empty barn, and where they saw many other Europeans in as evil case as themselves

Ere Captain Donelly could hold converse or compare notes with any of them the door they had entered (the room had two) was again opened to give admission to the war minister, closely followed by two armed orderlies.

Arabi Pasha walked slowly up and fro amongst the prisoners though looking for some one whom he expected to see there. No sooner did his gaze rest on Captain Donelly than, walking up to him, he said anxiously:

"How is it that you are alone? What has become of your companion, Miss Trezarr?"

"You had best ask your councillor that question, since 'twas at his instigation that our carriage was attacked, and 'twas he also who made away with her therein."

And here it may be observed that Frank labored under this misconception because that he had heard Osman Oglou declare to the mob as they were attacking the carriage that his master was "the Saviour of Egypt and the Chosen of the Nation."

This answer to the war minister's question seemed, however, to puzzle that exalted personage immensely.

"Come with me into the next room," said he. "This is a matter that requires looking into, and the sooner that we understand each other the better, perhaps for all parties."

With these enigmatical words he strode on in front, and turning a deaf ear to the many who would fain have held speech with him, he entered the inner room, closely followed by Frank Donelly, who put constraint on his feelings because he had no sword to vent them with.

He now looked upon a room furnished in Egyptian official fashion, but hardly had he taken note of the many models of ships upon the walls when the war minister, who had thrown himself into a chair, said in cold, stern tones:

"You told me just now that Miss Trezarr had been carried off by my aga, but that cannot be, because my aga, and my entire harem remain at Cairo. How was this aga dressed?"

"Such was the tumult and confusion that I had to keep my eyes on those who were actively assailing us. Still my ears were at leisure and I heard him declare that he was your aga."

"The rascal lied. But have you no idea whatever of his general appearance?"

"I caught a momentary glimpse of a huge head and a showy dress of scarlet and white."

"Maloom! Maloom! then is she by this time in the power of Princess Zeeneh."

The war minister ejaculated the words more as though he was communing with himself than addressing Frank, and there was an expression of such keen anxiety upon his face that our hero, who had been sufficiently alarmed by his words, grew still more so by reason of his look, and impatiently broke forth with:

"In the power of that cruel and vindictive woman? As God is my judge, I would rather of the two that she was in yours. I must go to her brother the Khedive at once. You dare not detain me," and the young officer moved towards the door as he spoke.

"It is locked by now on the other side and guarded as well," said the war minister coldly. "Besides," he added, "I can serve Miss Trezarr better than you can, and as she is my affianced wife, it is more fitting that I should move in the matter. Had you not induced her to elope with you this misfortune would not have happened, and at this moment she would have been safe with her parents in my palace at Cairo."

"Her parents had no right to sell her to you against her natural inclinations, as though she was a mere bale of merchandise. We had loved each other for months, we were all in all to each other, we felt that death would be a hundred times better than separation, and for these reasons, rather than remain at Cairo and be coerced by her parents into marrying you, she dared a thousand perils to escape with me."

(To be continued.)

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THROUGH THE MEADOW.

The sum[illegible] was soft and bland,
As they w[illegible] through the [illegible] land.

The little wind that [illegible]ardly shook
The silver of the s[illegible]
Blew the gold hair a[illegible]
A mystery of mysteries:
So he [illegible] often pause, an[illegible]
And all the wanton ringlets [illegible]
Behind her dainty ear—emprise
Of slow event and many sighs.

Across the stream was scarce a step—
And yet she feared to try the leap;
And he, to still her sweet [illegible]
Must lift her over on his arm.

She could not keep the narrow way,
For still the little feet would stray,
And ever must he bend to undo
The tangled grasses from her shoe—
From dainty rosebud lips in pout,
Must kiss the perfect flower out!

Ah! little coquette! Fair deceit!
Some things are bitter that were sweet.
—W. D. Howells.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF NEW MEXICO.

A Stream That Is Lost—A Lava Valley—The Year of Fire.

There is one remarkable case in New Mexico where the lost tributaries are plentiful but the main stream does not exist. This is in a valley which lies between the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers. The valley begins near the Sandia mountains, and shut out the streams on each side by broken mountain chains. It is a well-defined valley, not very broad, but having a length of perhaps 300 miles. Flowing into it, especially on the western side near the upper end, and on the eastern side toward the lower, are numerous lost tributaries; but the primary stream has so completely disappeared that its bed can only be found at intervals.

In this valley lie the ruins of the Gran Quivira, the existence of which is not only attested by the ruins themselves but also by the accounts of the earliest Spanish settlers. The records of the Spanish up to the latter part of the seventeenth century, when they were expelled by the Indians, are incomplete, as the Indians destroyed all that was left behind. That the Gran Quivira was well known to them, however, is shown by the fact that the most prominent ruin there is that of a church. There is now no water for many miles from the river. That there must have been once can well be granted, for no large city would have been built by human beings at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from a scanty water supply. The valley may be named from this city, and would then be the Gran Quivira valley.

About half way down the valley it is broken by a long, narrow, thin layer of lava, now much broken up, and making a desolate region, locally known as the Mal-pa's, or "bad lands." The crater from which the lava was derived was near the northern end of the Mal-pais. Just above the Mal-pais an old river-bed is reached at the depth of about 250 feet; below it the river-bed, when found, is at a slight depth. Southwest of the Apache reservation the old river-bed runs into a large salt marsh. A stream of no mean size seems to have once run down this valley. Not only has it now disappeared, but its bed is covered by lava and loose soil sometimes to great depths.

As to the cause of the disappearance, it may have some connection with a tradition of the Indians, which tells of a year of fire, when this valley was so filled with flame and poisonous gasses as to be made uninhabitable. When this occurred the chronology of the Indians is not perfect enough to tell us. That it was long ago is attested by the depth to which the old bed is covered by detritus, probably washed down from the mountains, and by trees of considerable size, which are found in some places in it. But that it was not so extremely long ago that it became entirely uninhabitable is made probable by the comparatively late desertion of the Gran Quivira. It is entirely possible that the Indian year of fire may have long preceded the drying up of the part of the valley in which Gran Quivira was situated. —Popular Science Monthly.

The Interior of New Guinea.

The further inland the party went the more natives were seen. In fact, they appeared literally to swarm in places. They are powerful men and are consummate liars. With the bow they are extremely expert and are deadly shots. For the first couple of hundred miles up the river the natives trade for tobacco principally, but beyond the distance mentioned the inhabitants met with would sell or do anything for a piece of red flannel. Sago is plentiful among them, and the pigs are innumerable.

The party brings a score of new birds and a variety of insects. The insects are beautiful and valuable, and one of the beetles, moths, butterflies, and grasshoppers are of sufficient beauty to send an entomologist into ecstasies. There are among the insects several which show protective imitative markings, as one large leaf moth is so shaped and colored that only the keen eye of a naturalist would take it to be an insect. The color of the dead leaf is perfectly imitated and the back is lined with veins just as in a leaf. There is also a very large grasshopper that resembles very closely a green leaf, but the naturalist of the party regrets that they kept to the water instead of taking to the mountains.—Sydney Herald.

Food of the Burmese Peasants.

The food of Burmese peasants includes almost all kinds of reptiles, the grub of a ball-rolling beetle, a kind of ant which constructs nests of leaves in tree-tops (eaten in curries) and hill-rats. The last-named exist in such hordes that their consumption is almost a necessity to prevent the rats eating the Burmese.—Chicago Journal.

The Mitigation of War's Horrors.

It will ever redound to the honor of the city of Geneva that within her walls the first international conference was held in 1863, with a view to the mitigation of some of the horrors of war. On that occasion the institution of national aid societies was established, and a few Swiss gentlemen were formed into an international committee for the purpose of acting, on the neutral territory of Switzerland, as a link between the aid societies of all countries. In the following year a diplomatic conference was held in the same place, which was attended by the representatives of several states, and the treaty known as "the Geneva convention of the 22d of August, 1864," was then drawn up by the representatives of sixteen governments.

Within four months it was signed by eight European states—the English government attached its signature in February, 1865—and at the present time it has been accepted by thirty-three sta[illegible] A second diplomatic conference was h[illegible] at Geneva in 1868, and there have also been three other conferences of delegates from the Red Cross societies—one in Paris in 1867, one in Berlin in April, 1869, and the last at Geneva in September, 1884.

The treaty was designed to [illegible] soldiers when sick or wounded from the category of combatants and to afford them relief and protection without regard to nationality. this protection [illegible] also extended to all persons officially attached to hospitals or ambulances, and to all houses [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers. Inhabitants of a country occupied by a belligerent army, and who may be engaged in the care of the sick and wounded, enjoy the same privileges. Provision is also made for the return of invalid soldiers to their respective homes. The distinctive mark of hospitals and ambulances is a white flag with a red cross upon it—the colors of Geneva reversed—and individuals wear a white armlet with a red cross. Every red cross flag must be accompanied in time of war by the national flag of those using it.—Nineteenth Century.

Pleasant Life in Southern France.

Judging from the outward aspect of the well-to-do peasant proprietor, and from his mode of life, no casual observer would credit him with possessing surplus pence, and certainly would never dream of his keeping a bank account. His daily fare is of the most meager description. For breakfast he and his family usually partake of bread, with the machette, a preparation of small salt fish, such as anchovies, etc., sometimes varied with a species of baked batter, made of oil and flour, called la vasingnace. For dinner he often has stockfish (a staple article of food) or vegetable soup and salad; and for supper a preparation of lentils, beans or other vegetables, which latter, in summer, are frequently eaten raw.

During the hot months dry bread and some raw tomatoes often form the entire meal of many a family. Macaroni and other Italian paste, though much appreciated, is seldom partaken of except as a treat. But onions and garlic supply all deficiencies in the peasant's menu, and he and his dwelling literally reek with the powerful odor of the last named esculent. Coffee is too expensive to be used except most sparingly. The good wife roasts as well as grinds the coffee beans herself, and the steaming cup is not infrequently made perfect for his palate by the insertion of a clove of garlic. His drink, when it is not water, is an excessively thin sour wine; but it must not be supposed that such a luxury is indulged in every day.

Meat, such as beef and mutton, is rarely eaten, and it may be doubted whether it be tasted, upon an average, once a month by each member of the community. Pigs are kept, but not commonly. Bacon and pork, which is of an inferior quality and not well cured, is not eaten to any appreciable extent.—National Review.

Meissonier and His Lost Picture.

A long time before the Franco-Prussian war Meissonier had sold to a German for 45,000 francs his "General Desaix Questioning a Prisoner." During the seige of Paris the artist participated in the defense of the capital, and after the close of the disastrous struggle did not cease to entertain a bitter hatred for the fatherland. He was particularly pained to think that one of his best pictures was owned by an enemy of France, and above all that it should be the portrait of Desaix, one of the noblest of French military heroes. While Vanderbilt was sitting to Meissonier for a portrait, the artist told the story of this lost picture almost with tears in his eyes.

The old man's grief for this child of his brush held captive by a Teuton made a deep impression on Vanderbilt. One morning Meissonier's servant was surprised to see the sitter, always so exact, arrive considerably before the usual hour. "Mr. Meissonier has not yet returned from his turn in the Bois," said the servant as he opened the door. "No matter," answered the visitor. "I will wait for him in his studio." When the door was shut Vanderbilt removed the covering from a canvas that he had brought with him, placed it on an easel in a good light, and then buried himself in his newspaper.

Meissonier returned in due season, entered the studio, and, having caught sight of the picture the first thing he exclaimed with the greatest emotion, "My 'Desaix!'" and then rushing out of the room, quite forgetful of Vanderbilt, the old man called in his wife and daughter that they might rejoice with him over this mysterious and unexpected restoration. This moment of ineffable joy to Meissonier cost Vanderbilt 250,000 francs. This picture is now a part of the Fifth avenue gallery.—Theodore Stanton's Letter.

THE STEPPES OF HUNGARY.

Phenomenal Depth of Soil—Unfavorable Physical Conditions—Inundations.

The aspect of these steppes in Hungary varies considerably according to the nature of the soil. In some places it is boggy, in others sandy and incapable of cultivation; in others again it is marvelously rich and fertile, producing crops that an English agriculturist would deem absolutely fabulous. In such areas it has been dug to the depth of 500 feet without the bottom of it having even then been reached. Wheat, poppies—the latter grown for a kind of confectionery—sunflowers, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and maize are all cultivated largely.

In some parts of the plains the method adopted is to plant or sow in strips of about eighty feet wide by several miles in length, and the stranger—as he lunges along in his britzska through the long, straight roads which seem to lead to nowhere but the distant shore beyond, and sees no habitation far or near—is led to wonder where the people live for whom the roads are made, who are found to cultivate the land, and what benevolent earth sprites do not rise during the night to till the land, sow the seed, and hoe and weed those endless lines of golden wheat and purple poppies. The soil being so fertile, the harvests, as I have said, are wonderfully abundant, and this in spite of the great drawbacks to which the crops are subject from drought on the one hand and inundations on the other.

In truth, the poor Magyars live on the confines of these two perpetually threatening calamities. The former is believed to be due in a great measure to the absence of trees—a phenomenon that strikes the traveler immediately on entering the Alfold. To remedy this evil in some degree, viz., the dryness of soil, trees are being planted plentifully in various parts, while in others attempts are made to irrigate the land by means of canal. The inundations, however, are a difficulty that can never be overcome. Year by year a war offensive and defensive is waged between the waters of the Danube and its two tributaries the Maros and Theiss—and the unfortunate inhabitants of the towns and villages on its banks.

As the beds of the rivers rise, the dikes are raised also, but when the streams that have their source in the Carpathians melt suddenly the position of the Magyars is one of extreme danger, no artificial barriers being strong enough to resist the great pressure thus suddenly brought to bear upon them, the result being the bursting of the dikes, and the inundation of the surrounding country. There is also another phenomenon prejudicial to the interests of the land. The rivers flow subterraneously. In dry seasons they drain the soil by attracting its moisture to themselves, and during the heavy rains the water of the over-full rivers, percolating through the light alluvial soil, converts the plains into a gigantic swamp. Nor are these the only unfavorable physical conditions of their country which the Hungarians have to encounter. The Danube is constantly changing its course, having in some instances left towns and villages many miles distant which were once situated on its banks, while it now flows close to others which were originally far away. —Temple Bar.

How the Indians Spear Salmon.

Although really unfit for food during the spawning season, considerable numbers of them are taken, principally by the Indians, who spear them with great facility in the shallow waters. The salmon spear is of rather peculiar construction, consisting of a cedar pole from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and an inch and a quarter in diameter at the thickest part. It must be perfectly straight and true.

At one end are firmly lashed two prongs of very hard wood, generally of a shrub called Oregon hickory or iron tree, and two feet long. They are so adjusted that they project about fifteen inches beyond the end of the pole, with their points about five inches apart. Upon these prongs fit two barbs, each consisting of two pieces of horn or bone, carved so that the smaller ends taper almost to a point, and joined, cover the head and half the length of a three-inch nail, which is filed down to a point, while the larger ends flare and fit over the point of the prong. These barbs are attached by stout cords to the pole. Upon striking a fish, the barbs enter and come off the prongs. The tension being thrown upon the cords, the fish is thus unable to snap the pole in its struggles. Then comes the tug of war, especially if the fish be healthy and large; sometimes doubling quickly under the canoe he forces the fisherman to drop the spear, and I have even seen them overturn a canoe. —Washington Territory Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Queen Victoria and Her Son.

Queen Victoria has a great financial advantage over her heir apparent in the circumstance that, whether times are good or bad, her majesty's snug little revenue of over 7,000 pounds sterling a week is paid just the same, while it is well known that the prince has for years been obliged to make heavy abatements in his duchy of Cornwall property—not so much perhaps in the duchy proper as in the outlying estates in other counties. His allowance from parliament of 40,000 pounds sterling a year is just what the queen receives from her duchy of Lancaster as a little extra pocket-money in addition to her 1,000 pounds sterling a day. The prince, moreover, has no country seat kept up for him, while the queen has half a dozen besides her own houses.—London Letter.

THE BEST

Hair restorative in the world is HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and stimulates the hair glands to healthful action. It stops the falling of the hair; prevents its turning gray; cures baldness, and restores youthful color and freshness of appearance to heads already white with age. The following are a few illustrations of what it de[illegible] by

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER:

Mrs. Hunsberry, 344 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., after a severe attack of Erysipelas in the head, found her hair—already gray—falling off so rapidly that she soon became quite bald. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER brought it back as soft, brown and thick as when she was a girl.

Mr. Kessling, an old farmer, near Warsaw, Ind., had scarcely any hair left, and what little there was of it had become nearly white. One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER stopped its falling out, and gave him a thick, luxuriant head of hair, as brown and fresh as he ever had.

Mrs. A. T. Wall, Greenfield, Cheshire, Eng., writes: "I have found the greatest benefit from the use of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, it having restored my hair, which was rapidly falling off, and returned its original color."

Dr. Emil Seip, Detroit, Mich., certifies that "HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is excellent for hair growing, and it gives back the natural color to faded and gray hair."

Mrs. S. E. Elliott, Glenville, W. Va., says: "One bottle of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER restored my hair to its [illegible] color."

No injurious substances enter into the composition of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, and it is not a dye. Its vegetable ingredients render it in the highest degree beneficial to the scalp as a preventive of disease. Its effects are natural and lasting, and it does not make the hair dry and brashy, like the so-called restoratives compounded with alcohol.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Is, in four respects, superior to all others.
1st—It will produce a rich, natural color, brown or black, as desired.
2d—The color so produced is permanent, cannot be washed off, and will not soil anything with which it comes in contact.
3d—It is a single preparation, and more convenient of application than any other hair or whisker dye.
4th—It contains no deleterious ingredients, as do many preparations offered for like use.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

F. LEFEBVRE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Late Cutter for Mr. Walsh, Hunt.)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE has opened business on his own account in

Fortune's Block,

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A SPECIALTY.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Parties furnishing their own cloth can have it made up on short notice.
Huntingdon, 24th March, 1886. 11-1y

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DEALERS IN

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186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,

(Hawes' old vaults, basement of Nordheimer's Hall.)

MONTREAL 1yr

G. PREVOST

POWERSCOURT

Has on hand a large stock of

SHINGLES, at $[illegible] per M.
HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.
do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M.
do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.

ALSO

Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 18-yr

JAS. A. MILLAR

PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON, Que

MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS

ALSO,

All kinds of LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS kept on hand and built to order at reasonable rates.

Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed.

Huntingdon, Mar. 5th, 1884

Caskets & Coffins.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.

Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, &c., kept in stock.

First-class Hearse. Prices reasonable.

MRS. A. HENDERSON

Washing Dress Materials!

For various reasons the light and airy washing fabrics will be fashionable this season, but chiefly because they are so inexpensive, and look quite new after every washing and doing up; also, because they are specially adapted for trimming with lace, which is undoubtedly the trimming of the season. Laces of all kinds and colors will be used for out door wear, from the narrow flounce to the entire covering for the skirt. We have just received a large variety of the new washing materials, and we also have all the new laces to match at remarkably low prices.

The washing dress materials consist of

Dotted Swiss Muslins,
India Muslins, Victoria Lawns,
India Linens, Mikado Spots,
Madras Muslins, Japanese Stripes,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

MANTLES!

[illegible] Mantles and Jackets are highly [illegible] our styles and prices

DAILY ARRIVING:

New Goods in Every Department.

[illegible]

DRESSMAKING DEPT.

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CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,

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MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,
GRAVESTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

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Special Bargains to the [illegible]

By strict attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. Prices as low as good workmanship and first-class material will warrant. Call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Orders filled at all hours and prices moderate.

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House Cleaning!

Don't fail to have on hand a supply of

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP

It gives paint a NEW and BRIGHT appearance, and is highly recommended for its *Purifying* and *Cleansing* qualities. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Manufactured only by DARLING & BRADY, Montreal.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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...tates have called upon us ...tented, that ... the meeting held ...ed to be held ...setting ... of the ...ded that it would ... to ... with both the local papers ...Mechanic's Union?

In the public House at Ottawa ... of ... charge ... Hon. Mr. Blanchet ... chairman. The Hon. ... explained ... object of the ... Opposition ... Seattle ... party ... and ... bringing ... to ... Parish ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr.

FOR THE FARMER.

As a rule the size of the seed will indicate the depth to plant it, starting with the smallest at one-half of an inch, such as celery, parsnips, etc., while peas and beans may be put one and a half inches deep.

Professor Stewart recommends butter with one-fourth white sugar and three-fourths fine salt by weighing, using one ounce of the mixture for every pound of butter. He says it improves the flavor and keeping.

Many accidents will be avoided by putting brass knobs on the tips of the horns of cattle. This is important where stock run in small yards so that they cannot easily get out of the way when pressed by stronger animals. If well fed, as they should be, horned cattle are always combative, and their keeper needs to be on his guard.

Burn all old rubbish, prunings, etc., about the garden, vineyard and berry patches. Loose materials lying about will afford a harbor for insects, many of which but for this would freeze. About this, Mr. Samuel Edwards, of Illinois, who knows something about killing insects, says a little kerosene applied before lighting the fire is an excellent aid in burning damp brush or other refuse.

Nothing will purify and keep a stable so free from odors as the free use of dry earth, and every one keeping horses or cattle will find it pays to keep a heap of it at hand, to be used daily. A few shovelfuls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning will render the air of the apartments pure and wholesome. The value of the season's manure pile must be largely increased by the free use of such absorbents. The strength of the gases and liquids absorbed is retained, and is the very essence of good manure.—*Scientific American.*

There are many prescriptions given for hoof ointments, some of which are good and some are worse than useless. The first thing to be considered in management of the feet is cleanliness. Each night the hoofs should be wiped clean, and the mud and dirt all picked out of the soles. Too much grease or fatty substances of any kind are not conducive to the health of the horn, and their over application should be avoided. Glycerine, applied once or twice per week, is very good, and is also less likely to gather dirt than some other ointments.—*Independent.*

A PRETTY FLOWER YARD.

Now that the dismal winter is past and we have once more the chance to cultivate our floral treasures, a little chat about flowers may not be out of place.

Laying out and arranging a pretty flower-yard requires a certain amount of artistic skill. Many and pretty are the designs used by those who have abundance of means to obtain an attractive as well as inexpensive flower-yard or lawn of the more common varieties of flowers is a question with most of us.

Avoid all formality, that is, for example, do not make a bed just four feet long on one side of the walk, with its exact mate on the opposite side.

Shrubs or evergreens carelessly scattered above will have a much prettier effect than to set them by rule or line.

For brilliant display and variety of colors, also for length of time in bloom, nothing exceeds a bed of portulaca. No drought is too long or sun too hot for, as Mr. Vick calls it, "his little salamander."

If you wish to make a bed of showy annuals, do not, as you value your reputation for sanity, throw your seed into the ground without regard to size or color, but if you have a round bed, place the taller sorts in the center, then the next in height, and so down to the dwarf or border plants. If a long or side bed is used, place the tallest kinds in the back of the bed, or the side furthest from view. Blend the colors, and do not allow them to grow to thick.

Euphorbia, sometimes called "snow on the mountain," when grown in clumps or masses, has a very pretty effect, with its pretty white and silver-tipped leaves nodding in the breeze.

A stalk or two of ricinus in a yard gives the ground a tropical look.

Many ladies cling to the mistaken idea that because they have not the time to cultivate a large garden, they must do without any. Even a few flowers, if carefully selected, would prove a world of rest and pleasure during the long summer months. Besides, what is nicer than to pick a charming boquet for a departing guest?

LATE FANCIES IN BARBERING.

Hair-Oil, Pomatum and Perfume Strictly Tabooed by Gilt Edged Customers.

"[illegible] your hair dressed?" asked a [illegible] or two ago, after he had fi[illegible] his customer.

"[illegible]," said the customer.

"[illegible] me for asking you," said the [illegible] I suppose you know the style [illegible] changed now, so that the barbering business ain't what it was by about 800 per cent. Our swell customers don't have their hair dressed at all. They [illegible] run a comb through it, make a ha[illegible] part, and let it lie as it will. It loo[illegible] careless and distinguished, you know, [illegible] not as though gotten up for the sea[illegible]. A few of our customers have the[illegible] hair brushed dry and part[illegible] accurately, but they are in the very [illegible] minority. As for oil, we no longer [illegible] it in the [illegible], though we have a [illegible] grease con[illegible] on hand for the ol[illegible] customers, who [illegible] it. As [illegible] understand from what our sw[illegible] customers [illegible], they hate to smell as if the[illegible] come from a barber-shop.

"A good many club me[illegible] here just have the razor pas[illegible] face once, and do not have bay [illegible] on the[illegible] chin or on the hair. It [illegible] pretty well, too, to my mind, [illegible] people wear the[illegible] hair short now, and [illegible] the hair is cut short and allowed to grow [illegible] it will, it is apt to give the appearance of the head a better outline than if the hair is oiled and plastered down solidly.

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something to put on their beards to make them stay [illegible], and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. Beards are usually trimmed close and brushed dry. It is a big difference from what it was when I went into the business. At that time customers kept bottles of lavender water at the shop, used grease cosmetics and coloring matter, insisted on being shaved close to the chin, and when they went out of the shop and walked abroad anybody knew where they'd been if he didn't come within ten feet of them. Any man could be a barber now-a-days; but it took an artist to arrive at any eminence in his profession when I started in."—New York Mail and Express.

Removing Obstructions from the Tubes.

The method pursued in removing obstructions from pneumatic tubes in Paris is that of simply firing a pistol in the tube. The resulting wave of compressed air, traversing the tube at the rate of 1,300 feet a second, strikes the impediment, and is then deflected back to its origin, where it strikes against a delicate diaphragm, its arrival being recorded electrically upon a very sensitive chronograph, on which, also, the instant of firing the pistol has been recorded previously. The wave of sound on reaching the diaphragm is recorded, and thence reflected back a second time striking the obstacle and returning to the diaphragm. This operation being several times repeated, several successive measurements are thus made of the time required by the sound wave to traverse to and fro within the pneumatic tube. Other means have been resorted to for the accomplishment of the purpose in question, but none has proved equal to this.—Paris Letter.

Goethe's Devotion to Puddings.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Goethe was an enormous eater. Puddings, meats, and cakes were favorite dishes, and he daily drank three bottles of wine. It was, however, simply Rhine wine. Dreikopf sensibly remarks that the wisest men that ever lived have been unable to decide upon the comparative merits of pies and puddings. Goethe was devoted to puddings—the Charlotte pudding, that did not require the digestion of warriors after battle to partake much of it with impunity. This pudding, sacred to the memory of the profound scholar, is rather like a cake, were it not for the delicate sauce that accompanies it.—Cleveland Leader.

New York Belle and Boston Bean.

A young society belle from Manhattan, who was making a visit here not long ago, sat next a Harvard student at a dinner party. In the course of conversation she said to him:

"And what do you do with yourself all the time?"

"Oh! I read a great deal. At present I am reading Kant."

"Oh! are you? It's by the author of 'Don't,' I suppose?"—Boston Record.

Capital Invested in Farming Tools.

Some idea of the vast amount of capital invested in farming tools in this country may be gained from the fact, shown by the last census, that the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States in a single year was $68,640,486.

Poisoned Arrows a Century Old.

Some Indian arrow heads were lately shown at the Societe d'Anthropologie which were poisoned with curare over a century ago, but still retained their deadly power. Small animals scratched with them died in half an hour.

The Cost of African Ivory.

A German geographer and statistician, Dr. A. Fischer, estimates that an annual slaughter of 40,000 elephants is necessary to supply the ivory exported from Africa.

King Solomon in Arab Literature.

King Solomon, in Arab literature, as well as in the writings of the nations they subdued, appears as the greatest magician the world has ever known.

A new industry has sprung up at New Orleans. Heads of large fish are dried, mounted, and sold for table and mantle ornaments.

WHAT WE SMOKE AND CHEW.

Not Always Pure Tobacco, but Sometimes Sweetened and Medicated Preparations.

It is rather late in the day to enter a protest against the use of tobacco. Whatever the faculty may say on the point of its injurious qualities, however much the clergy may point out the possibility of its leading to intemperance, the fact remains that a large proportion of the world uses tobacco in some form or other. In spite of all that has been said against it by fervid anti-tobacconists, pure tobacco is an excellent remedial agent; but it must be absolutely pure. No poisonous decoctions must eat into it substance or change its nature. Used in a proper way, to relieve neuralgic pains, or applied in various affections, under the advice of a skilled physician, it is a valuable medicine.

The adulteration of tobacco, very common both in this country and abroad, arises from two considerations. The pure, natural leaf, in its yellow hue, is undoubtedly the finest tobacco in the market. But so many accidents conspire to render the finest leaves scarce that even the natural leaf itself is imitated. Coarse leaves are bleached by the use of chlorine to the bright yellow color of the natural leaf, and sulphuric acid, properly diluted, is used to make the little "freckles," which are supposed by connoisseurs to indicate a superior quality of leaf.

But the "natural leaf," somehow, doesn't seem to suit the taste of the average chewer of tobacco. He asks a certain degree of sweetness in his plug. To fill this bill and create a special flavor which shall give a kind of identity to a particular brand, and cause it to be eagerly sought for is the object of the manufacturer.

When the bundles of steamed leaves are fully dried they are ready for the application of the syrup and licorice, which imparts to the chewing tobacco of commerce its sweetness and flavor. The leaves must be as dry as a bone when subjected to this licorice bath, for the least dampness will render them white with mould in a few hours. This mould is removed (one of the adulterations) by a dip into diluted muriatic acid, and in too many cases forms part of the solid cake of a better quality. The heat of the mixture causes the pores of the leaf to expand, and the sweet syrup, penetrating every fiber, impregnates it thoroughly. From the vat the dripping bundles are carried out on the flat roof of the factory and exposed to the sun, for one day's sunshine is worth more than can be told in the manufacture. After this the leaves are taken into a drying room, where the thermometer during the day is at 90 degrees. At night the whole power of the furnace is turned on, and the heat is so intense that in the morning the room has to be cooled off before the operators can enter it. When the tobacco has, under this powerful heat, become perfectly dry, the adulterator gets in his work.

One factory sprinkles it with New England rum, another uses Jamaica rum, a third moistens it with the rankest corn whisky he can find, and each brand has its own peculiar essential oil. Some use fennel, others ginseng, while the acrid sumach, abounding in tannin, cheap and plenty, gives that peculiar burning of the tongue which characterizes much "fine cut." Astringent barks, wormwood, the refuse of the cinchona, and others, give the bitter taste which some consumers like, and the twist or "negro heads," which is largely exported to tropical climates, gets a special absorption.

A true tobacco cigar is fine in grain and free from stems. The wrapper is nothing in a cigar; the filling is everything.

No leaf is worthless for the manufacture of one or another of the innumerable brands between the golden chaff with which the millionaire fills his meerschaum and the laborer his cuddy. Almost the only chemically pure tobacco is that which the planter dries for himself, spreads on the cotton sheet in the [illegible] rel, and sends little Tommy to him, [illegible] a bunch of—crumbling it between his fingers to fill his pipe. But this simplicity doesn't please. The public would rather be poisoned.—Health and Home.

Uniform Method of Car Coupling.

There is an imperative necessity that the railways adopt some uniform method of car couple for freight, such as is in service on through passenger cars. The multiplicity of kinds and conditions of links, pins and bumpers, and the constant sacrifice of life through these means, is bringing the public to a sense of the situation, and the railways ought to move before aggressive legislation is prompted by public clamor. A train of thirty-one freight-cars hauled out of a northern yard a short time ago, on which the conductor pointed out eighteen different styles of links, pins and bumpers, and stated that it was in attempting to couple these extremes of styles that men were killed.

It is the experienced men who are slaughtered, seldom from carelessness, but from a miscalculation of the differences that come to his eye with the brief swing of the lantern as the cars come within six to ten feet of each other.—Boston Budget.

Learning to Do Their Own Work.

A number of excellent maps of Japan have been produced by the typographical department of that empire, under the supervision of Dr. Naumann, a German engineer of high attainments, who has been succeeded as director, however, by a recently appointed native officer. Some apprehension is expressed by those acquainted with the circumstances that the map-making work may deteriorate in consequence of the change; but it is not strange that so intelligent a people as the Japanese should desire to take it wholly into their own hands as soon as they felt themselves capable of conducting it.—Chicago Herald.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a King's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

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[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk, feathers, or [illegible], use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both head and hand.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

One of the most valuable features of Hagyard's Yellow Oil is that unlike ordinary liniments it can be safely and effectually taken internally as well as applied in cases of sore, inflammation, sore throat, rheumatism, and all painful complaints and injuries.

COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Mrs. Salter, of Franktown, Ontario, was for four years afflicted with a fever sore that baffled all treatment, and was entirely cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, 4 bottles cured her. All chronic sores and humors of the blood must yield to B. B. B.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

JACK FROST CONQUERED.

Although during the cold season "Jack Frost" gets in his work lively, yet Hagyard's Yellow Oil beats him every time, curing chilblains, frost bites, and all their painful effects.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, New York City.*

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Frank Houdry, writing from Seaforth, says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B. B. B. is always successful.

Geo. W. Platt, of Picton, says he can confidently recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to any who suffer from loss of appetite, constipation and general debility, that remedy having cured him, after severe illness, from the same complaints.

THE LOST RESTORED.

Ira McNeil of Poplar Hill, Ont., states that his brother aged 12, was afflicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured the cold and restored his voice in the most perfect manner. He says it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

LIME!

HAVE received our CARLOAD of EASTERN TOWNSHIPS LIME which we now offer for sale. Parties requiring lime will find it No. 1 and at a reasonable price.

R. N. WALSH.

Huntingdon, April 1st, 1886. 12-tf

FOR SALE.

A large double dwelling house finely situated on Lorne Street in the Village of Huntingdon. Also in connection with the houses a good building lot. For terms apply to J. Dowler, or to E. S. Ellsworth on the premises. 12-tf

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J. C. BRUCE, Agent,

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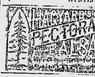

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Hundreds now in use, and not one of them that is not giving the best results. Awarded first prize wherever exhibited in competition.

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Farmers are advised not to purchase before seeing this machine.

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

TREE-PLANTING AT THE CAPITOL.

The New Terraces—Trees and Shrubbery in the Grounds.

During the long recess the capitol has been nicely scoured and polished all over, and the new congress finds it as white and smooth and shining as a freshly planted gravestone. The marble surface had begun to weather into a texture to hold the mellowed light instead of reflecting it back from the glittering points and streaks and patches as from burnished metal, and the staring white had begun to cloud into soft grays, when the usual resolution to scrub the building's exterior was passed. The reason for whitening up the walls to make the masses of shadow appear less profound and all the recesses more shallow has not been revealed. Meanwhile the architectural terrace on the north of the capitol has been completed, as has that on the south side, with the exception of some surface details, and it is evident now how the dignity and nobility of the entire structure are sustained and augmented by the broad-set solidity of the base. It is plain, too, that the grading of the grounds, when it is completed, strengthens the architectural purpose and effect of the work.

In the planting there is little of what is known as landscape gardening, although the art with which a breadth of open greensward with surrounding masses of foliage has been secured on the west front of the capitol's north wing is noteworthy. But the prevailing purpose has been to reveal and set forth the commanding proportions of a monumental building. From every line of approach it can be seen, with nothing to obstruct the sight or distract attention, and from many points it is presented in a fitting framework of foliage to detach it from surrounding objects, while a drapery or background of trees has been arranged to bring out its lines with distinctness. Provision for crowds of people on grand occasions like the inauguration of a president requires large paved areas, and many paths are needed. But belts of shrubbery, without being [illegible] to obstruct the view, have been disposed so as to mask the walks and overcome the hard, stony effect they would otherwise produce.

The street trees, of which people here are justly proud, naturally come into mind whenever any public planting at the capital is thought of. In no other city of the country have trees been so generally used, and nowhere else have they succeeded so well. It has been objected to them that they are too close together, but there are two sides to this question. It is an undeniable misfortune, however, that so large a proportion of brittle, soft wooded species like poplar and silver maple were selected. It has been prophesied, too, that they are now at their best, because the soil is sterile. A little of this was removed where each tree was set, and its place was filled with rich loam.

The trees must have already taken up most of the nutriment contained in this, and the fear is that the roads will find scant feeding hereafter. But it will be time enough to take up this lamentation when deterioration begins. Trees planted here years ago are flourishing, as can be seen in the fine growth on the Smithsonian grounds. The grouping of these trees, by the way, is admirable, and this is not surprising, for it was the work of no less a master of his art than A. J. Downing. The adjacent grounds of the agricultural department would have been much more satisfactory if they had been designed by some one with Downing's genius. The selection of some American tree for the broad avenue would have had a certain appropriateness in such a place, but if an Asiatic species was needed a better avenue tree than the gingko, with its stiff and angular way of branching could have been selected. There are many rarer and interesting specimens in this attempt at an arboretum, but the grounds are too small or the number of trees is too great. Even now, when the trees are most half grown, they are crowding each other, and many of the finest young oaks, for example, will soon be hopelessly disfigured.—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Personal Recollections of Auber.

Auber seemed to be always providing for a rainy day. He perpetually noted down motives. Then, when he had an opera to write, he took his sketch books and there chose among the thousands of notes what he wanted. He used to say that the difficulty for him was not to get millions, but to know how properly to spend them or use them. So long as there is a question of musical notes, that may be so, but if there should be a question of bank notes, it always seems to me the case is the reverse—a much greater difficulty how to accumulate millions than to spend them. It is clear that with so many operas pouring from his ever ready pen he occupied a great number of singers, and he had always something soothing to say even when he was not particularly pleased; for instance, of Requier, who used to sing with a downright false intonation, he said: "Requier sings between the keys of the piano." Temple Bar.

The Contents of the Cash Box.

Uncle Sam takes in a good deal of money in the course of a year. We are all taxpayers, and we ought to know where these $322,000,000 come from. Ninety per cent. of the revenues, or $301,000,000, are from customs and internal revenue taxes, $181,000,000 coming from the customs houses. Sales of public lands turn in $5,500,000, tax on national banks $3,000,000, profit on coinage, etc., $6,000,000, and fees (consular, patents, and lands,) $4,000,000.—Exchange.

The Manufacture of Sealskin Sacques.

The process of manufacture is interesting. The raw skin goes to London, where it is dyed and dressed. This labor consists in two dyeings, with a plucking of stiff and gray hairs in between. That dyeing is performed with a comb and brush, and requires great patience. Women are the best workers at this, as their touch is more delicate than a man's. An entire day is necessary to properly dye a skin. The process of dipping the skin into the dye works harm to the hairs and materially injures the skin.

Only about 700 of every 1,000 skins can be used for dressing. When the dressed skin arrives the manufacturer stretches it and nails it to a board, with the fur inward, and a search for imperfections is made. These can only be discovered on the skin side, and it takes a keen and experienced eye to find most of the blemishes. They are generally shown in minute imperceptible discolorings of the skin, which, if not immediately cut out, will extend and rot the fur above them until the hairs drop out. When discovered these spots are cut out and skillful hands are set to work to sew up the incision. Often a cut six inches long has to be made to get rid of a spot not much larger than a nail's head. To bring the pieces together again, without patching and without visible seam, requires the the utmost delicacy. After this is done a paper pattern is placed on the skin and it is cut accordingly. Then the skin is finished and lined, and the garment is ready.—New York Star.

A Protest Against Home Study.

Cramming is cruelty. A score of things well learned are better than a thousand things half known. A few hours' study a day makes a boy mentally healthy; too much study makes him top heavy. A brain that is made alert by knowledge is a good thing, but a brain that is water-logged with poring over books is a very poor thing. Children should be made to study hard in school, but not a lesson should be learned at home. Emerson once said very tersely: "We are students of words, we are shut up in schools and colleges and recitation rooms for ten or fifteen years, and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words and do not know a thing." Our present methods are defective, but we shall apply better ones by and by. The system of the future will have this fact in it and all through it—that a boy is an out of doors animal and ought not to do a man's work until he acquires a man's strength.—New York Herald.

Insects Not Safe to Handle.

Gen. Davis of the British army, who was a famous insect collector, once picked up a wheel-bug in the West India islands, and received a blow that paralyzed his arm for some time. As he shook the insect off, he noticed, where it had took on his hand, six red marks, the impression of its feet. Kirby and Spence also refer to this peculiarity of the insect, and other naturalists have received shocks from certain of the luminous beetles. Capt. Blakeney took an unknown caterpillar, and immediately received such a shock that his entire right side became paralyzed, and for a long time he was dangerously ill.—Boston Budget.

Temperature in Well-Ventilated Places.

According to Geo. Morin, the eminent French expert, the proper temperature in well-ventilated places is as follows: Nurseries, asylums and schools, 66 degrees; work-shops, barracks and prisons, 59 degrees; hospitals, 61 to 64 degrees; theatres and lecture-rooms, 68 to 69 degrees. In dwellings in this country it has been the custom to keep the temperature at 65 to 70 degrees.—Chicago Journal.

Had Seen That Kind of a Man.

"This is a curious case, ma'am," said the superintendent of the insane asylum. "This man imagines he is the motive power that runs the world. He's perfectly harmless, though, but he thinks the world wouldn't move without him. Very queer notion, isn't it?"

"I don't know about that; my husband has got the same notion in his head.—California Maverick.

Use of Salt in Former Times.

In former times there was but one salt-cellar upon the table, a large piece of plate much ornamented. The tables being long the salt was placed about the middle and served as a boundary to the different quality of the guests. Those of distinction were ranked above, the space below being assigned to the dependents, inferior relations of the master, etc.—Exchange.

Colonies in the Argentine Republic.

Some twenty colonies have been established in the Santa Fe district of the Argentine Republic. Their territory occupies ninety-five square leagues, and the settlers numbered 1,359 families. During the last thirty years the district has grown through colonization until it has a population of 110,000 souls.

Made a Round Million of Dollars.

The manufacturer who started the manufacture of roller skates has made a round $1,000,000 in the business. He began in a little woodshed and now has a factory of over 400 feet in length. If the roller skating "craze" continues to disappear the woodshed will be large enough again.—Exchange.

Cure of Sciatica and Neuralgia.

Cures of sciatica are reported as having taken place in Paris after a single application of Dr. Debove's method of freezing the skin above the painful parts with a spray of chloride of methyl. The operation is said to be applicable also to facial neuralgia.—New York Sun.

A New Method of Tanning.

An Australian has invented a new method of tanning with soap, oil and carbolic acid, which is said to have many advantages over the old methods.

GREAT

Clearing Sale.

The subscriber offers the balance of his WINTER STOCK

AT AND BELOW COST

—AND A—

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In all classes of goods, to continue till April 1, for cash and ready pay.

This is a GENUINE SALE, as I need and must have room for

EXTENSIVE

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That will shortly commence to arrive. I have made special arrangements for the coming year to offer a continual round of

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Trusting that the larger volume of trade will recompense for small profits. Large purchasers will find it to their particular advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I will take all the oats I can get at 1c a pound in trade.

The highest price will be paid for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Wool and Beans, at

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Now is the time to order SUITS.

ALL GOODS REDUCED.

I am determined to *CLEAR OUT* my LARGE STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS

To make room for a fine assortment of

Fashionable Spring Goods.

All Suits Guaranteed to Fit.

Give me a call and see for yourselves at

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ORMSTOWN.

JOHN LIGGET, Proprietor.

Ormstown, 19th Jan., 1886. 3

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Will Cure Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this *without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels*, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, which do far more harm than good; Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel in their own line of usefulness. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

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